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POSTAGE.—One cent extra for delivery on the city or daily or weekly issues, when not delivered by carrier.

THE TIMES has been officially designated by the city of Los Angeles as the official newspaper of the city.

TELEPHONE.—No. 274.
 Editorial Rooms, No. 274.
 Times-Mirror Printing House, No. 453.

Address: The Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Vol. XIX, No. 92.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.

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Vol. XIX, No. 92.

THE EXHIBIT IN DETAIL.

Advertisers Who Hire Newspaper Space Have a Right to Know the Circulation.

The exhibit in detail for the past month is as follows:

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 7, 1891, 56,070

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 14, 1891, 56,090

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 21, 1891, 55,920

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 28, 1891, 55,950

Total, 224,530

Average per day for the month, 8019

The Times stands ready to exhibit to advertisers its circulation books and press-room reports, at any time, as a verification of its claims above. It claims to be the only true basis, namely, CIRCULATION.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Times Building, Los Angeles.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Bulletin publishes the following piece of gossip:

Among the names of applicants for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of San Francisco, are mentioned John C. Quinn, assistant postmaster of San Francisco; H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles; R. M. McKelvey and F. C. Frank of Santa Clara. It is understood that the publican Congressional delegation will recommend some one to the President at once.

In another column, the management of the coming citrus fair answers some objections which were made by a correspondent in last Sunday's Times. It is shown that to draw the public, upon whose contributions the success of the fair depends, the fair must be made attractive as well as technically excellent for should it depend upon the orange-growers alone for support it would be a financial failure.

Our special dispatch from Sacramento this morning gives further interesting details of the Senatorial struggle which is now going on. The open denunciation of the would-be bootleggers by the press has alarmed them, and those who would like to buy the remainder of Mr. Hearst's term begin to see that the Legislature might not be able to deliver the goods in case they are come by in a nefarious manner.

Large cities are constantly absorbing the population of the country. In New York, of carpenters 45,000 are idle. There are out of work 15,000 laborers, 10,000 longshoremen, 3000 railroad men, 1000 printers, 500 telegraph operators, 4000 men connected with the tobacco industry, 3000 paper-makers, hosts of clerks and armies of women, say 100,000 in all. This is a bad feature of modern American life, which sociologists should strive to correct.

TREES AND RAINFALL IN CALIFORNIA.

THE assertion is frequently made that the planting of large numbers of trees and the cultivation of larger areas of land will increase the rainfall in Southern California, the statement being supported by allusion to the fact that such has been the case in Kansas and other portions of the great treeless prairies of the West. At first glance, the prediction seems plausible. There are, however, factors in the climate of the Pacific Coast region, which render any appreciable change from such causes, extremely doubtful.

Rainstorms may be said to be of two classes—local and general. The summer rains of the inland prairies are mostly of the former character.

Cultivation of the soil enables it to absorb the moisture from the general winter storms, and trees help to retain it by warding off the heat of the sun during the spring months. As summer approaches the weather gradually becomes warmer until excessive evaporation begins, even in the shade, and there being no regular winds in these inland regions to carry away the vapor, it piles up, unseen, in the atmosphere, like smoke from a great fire on a still day, until a current of cold air strikes it and precipitates it in almost the same locality from which it rose. This is proven by the fact that summer showers are often seen to start at some point on a timber-bordered stream and to follow its course for many miles, while the uplands near by are left perfectly dry. Two simple rainstorms sometimes follow two neighboring streams to their junction, and, combining, form a veritable "storm-trail," a tornado, as Kansas City, at the confluence of the Missouri and Kaw rivers knows to her sorrow. Only the winter storms of these inland sections can be said to be general in character.

Along the Pacific Coast we find the climatic conditions entirely different. Back of the Coast ranges of mountains lies a vast expanse of country which is practically desert—thousands of square miles of sandy or gravelly plains, and of hills and mountains covered only by a scanty growth of brush. During the long summer the sun beats upon this barren waste with tropical fervor. The hot air rushes upward, a partial vacuum is created, and the cooler air from the ocean is drawn in to fill it; hence the sea breeze, which blows with such agreeable regularity across the coast section throughout the entire summer. There is abundant moisture in this breeze, but passing so rapidly over the heated earth it has no opportunity to collect in masses, and in crossing the coast region comes in contact with no currents of air cold enough to precipitate it. Occasionally this moisture-laden breeze encounters a cold wave from the Rocky Mountains, the result being the heavy thunderstorms which occur in Arizona and the territory lying east of the Sierra Nevada range.

Three things are necessary to produce rainfall. 1. A sufficient quantity of water in nature's storage reservoirs. 2. Heat, to cause evaporation. 3. Cold, to cause precipitation. A moment's reflection must convince us that increased cultivation and tree planting can effect only the first-named factor. Were all the tillable land west of the Sierra Nevada under cultivation it is safe to say that its capacity to retain storm-water would not be increased more than ten per cent. If the evaporation which daily takes place on the vast Pacific Ocean does not give us rain in the summer-time, is it reasonable to suppose that this trifling increase in the storage capacity of the region would produce any change whatever? It is true that we have an occasional summer shower near the coast, precipitated by what may be termed local currents of cold air from the adjacent peaks of the Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges.

If the immediate cause of the general winter rains is asked, the reply is easy. The Frost King has returned from his ice palace in the North and has resumed his reign over all the land from the Sierra Nevada eastward. He has subdued the fierceness of the sun on the desert so that the ocean breezes are no longer needed there and he meets them at the summit of the mountain wall in a mighty struggle for control of the Pacific slope. But the resources of the Pacific Ocean are boundless. Its equanimity is not easily disturbed. Its ability to protect its shores alike from the hot breath of summer and the chilling blast of winter cannot be questioned. In its combat with the latter it not only comes off more than conqueror, but in the act, spreads over the thirsty land the gentle but copious showers that clothe it in garments of green at a season when the East is robed in a mantle of white.

It is well known that the winter rains usually commence in the upper Coast region and gradually extend southward, generally occurring at the time a cold wave is sweeping over the country east of the Sierras, or immediately thereafter, thus proving cold and not moisture, to be the factor which is lacking to produce rainfall in the summer-time.

A summer shower is a calamity to the California farmer, always resulting in loss to the hay, grain and fruit crops. Strange as it may sound, the customary salutation among our producers after such an occurrence is, "Well, how much damage did the rain do you?" It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the danger from this source is not likely to be enhanced by reason of the large areas which are being brought under cultivation and planted to fruit and forest trees.

In this connection it is interesting to notice the peculiar status of the public lands regarding timber culture and timber destruction.

Under the act of June 14, 1878, "to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies," and which is in force in the Pacific States, a title may be acquired to 100 acres of land, naturally devoid of timber, by planting one-sixteenth of it to forest trees.

Under the act of June 3, same year,

"for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," the same party may at the same time purchase for \$2.50 per acre, 100 acres in the adjoining section, perhaps, if unit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber (or stone).

Nearly all the timbered lands of Southern California lie above the snow line, and the influence of the timber in these higher altitudes, upon the streams that go out from the mountains, cannot be overestimated. If the timber is cut, burned or otherwise destroyed, the snow is rapidly fully exposed to the sun, and rapidly melts, causing spring freshets in the streams. Where the timber remains in its primeval state the snow melts so slowly that the water has time to sink into the seams and crevices of the rocky heights, from whence it gradually finds its way, later in the season, to the springs and subterranean channels which feed the streams and artesian wells.

The timber on the mountains of this State, and of every region where irrigation is necessary, should be preserved and protected by law, because of its tendency to diminish the flow of water in the spring and to increase it at the time when needed to bring forth the apples of gold which are to take the place of the "dust" of the 40ers in perpetuating the golden romance of oriental California.

OUR DEFECTIVE SEWER.

During the past few months there have been several statements made to the effect that the expensive interior sewer system which is now approaching completion has been constructed and is perfect. Little importance was attached to these statements, but they are now in a measure confirmed by City Engineer Dockweiler, who shows that, in many places, which are easily approachable—and in how many other places nobody knows—the sewer has been built in a most unconscionably slovenly manner, sand and loose bricks frequently taking the place of solid cement.

It is a most disgusting and irritating fact that a majority of public improvements, constructed with the hard-earned money of taxpayers, should be imperfect and rotten. Sewers constructed in this manner are certainly far worse than none at all. The filth will lodge in crevices and breed disease. The contractor who is responsible for this work has not yet completed his job. Let him be held to strict accountability to the city for the imperfections which have been found and those which may yet be discovered. The public is growing awfully weary of this continued tale of executive imbecility and contractive corruption.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows from Cincinnati to the Santa Clara Register:

California dried peaches are now rating at 40 cents a pound in Cincinnati, and scarce at that figure. Other fruits are about the same; but this high price is owing to the fact that but little of any kind was grown last year. There is a grand opening here for enterprising fruit men to open a house for the sale of dried fruit. Such a house could build up a fine trade; but your present methods of shipping canned and dried fruits in large quantities, to be forced on the market will ordinarily prove disastrous to the shipper.

SAN CARLOS Reservation received a full share of the Arizona flood. The Indian farms and ditches were all destroyed.

Between the Dances.

(Chicago Evening Post.)

You say you've quite forgotten now the love that once was ours.

And that, despite your solemn vow, you think of me no more.

And yet you called me your love, and you see your first love's true.

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her death scene was a wonderful and pathetic in its realism. Mrs. Bowers has a remarkable talent for the correct delivery of blank verse, she has the inspiration of genius in her acting and her method of drama is a complete work of art. The study of those aspiring to achieve distinction on the stage, Mrs. Bowers' acting should be a marked improvement since his last visit here. His delivery of the celebrated speech on his way to execution, was marked by ability and a very pronounced kind, and obtained, as it deserved, a warm recognition from the audience. Mr. Henry Hays, excellent from the picturesque point of view, in a costume, make-up and figure he was a reproduction of the historical picture of the much-martyred monarch. He tried, also, to give the manner of the bluff King Hamlet, but failed to invest the character with royal dignity and nobility. He was, however, a very good actor, and his delivery of his lines chopped into small lengths furnished a curiosity in the art of elocution not often met with. Miss Cogswell as "Anne Boleyn" has so little to do that the audience could only see that she was a very pretty young lady with a graceful carriage and a sweet voice. Her future plays will have more opportunity to show her abilities as an actress.

Mr. Ward's "Wise" was well studied and delivered with great effect. Mr. Ward resembled Samuel Phelps in make-up, and was farthest away from Charles Kean. He portrayed the arrogance, the cunning and the selfishness of the character with great skill. His play in the trial scene was excellent, and in the great scene with "Surrey" he was wonderful. It might, perhaps, be objected that his physical force in this interview was inconsistent with his immediate surroundings, but Mr. Ward's characteristics and virile force are part of his very personation, they are the qualities that enable him to maintain his hold on the audience. He is a great actor, and in this production, in which he sometimes indulges, make his audience like him more. After the "Wise" speech and the fall of the curtain he was warmly applauded, and took the opportunity to say a few words to the audience in recognition of the kind encouragement given to him by the audience, and the company. It was a felicitous little speech and was cheered to the echo.

Tonight The Merchant of Venice and Katherine's comedy, making the second double bill of the engagement. Mr. Ward's rendition of "Shylock" is said to be quite original in many of its leading points.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—This evening Daniel Sullivan will give his first performance here, his new play The Millionaire, with its realistic effect and the engagement extends over three nights.

A STORY ON HEART.

How the Number of Indians Was Quickly Increased.

A good many stories, and true ones, too, could be told about the early experiences of George Hearst, the deceased Senator. One of the old residents of Los Angeles relates this, and vouches for its truth: Away back in the palmy days of gold digging, Hearst and a few companions were one day out on a prospecting tour, when they sighted a party of Indians in the distance, and, sure enough, a hostile party, they naturally wanted to get away from there. All the men except Hearst were mounted on horses. He on his mule found himself being left far in the rear, for his animal refused to move a log. It began to look serious when Hearst called to his fleeing companions:

"Hold on, boys, there's only a few of 'em; we needn't be afraid."

Just about then the mule scented the approaching Indians, and with a wild snort struck out on a gallop that soon left the horsemen in the rear. Hearst, from far ahead, then turned around and called out:

"Hold on, boys, there's more'n a hundred of 'em."

A FATHER'S SEND OFF.

A Wedding Notice that Was as Sincere as Unique.

Married, February 11, at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Minnie Baker to Truman Higbie, all of Santa Anna. Minnie is our eldest daughter and was a trump in every hand and a joker in our business. She is a good girl, and her marriage breaks a family tradition of two boys. For years past she has been our local editor and apologized for us with systematic precision when we were not in, and always furnished copy for the printers when the demands were made for more copy. She was honest, faithful, conscientious, and, with all her faults, which is to be attributed to her papa. The rest of her virtues should be credited to her mamma. Higbie is a fine fellow, a well-to-do and well-to-do body. We bank on him as a square man and wish him all the good fortune and luck that married life can bring. Children, here's our blessing: "Mistaken souls you dream of heaven, etc."

FOREIGN POTENATES.

March 16 will be the twenty-eighth anniversary of the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It is announced that the King of Siam is to send six youths to Pennsylvania to be educated as physicians.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has grown very corpulent. She devotes much of her time to works of charity and games of whist.

The Emperor of Austria sent the German Empress a diamond set which cost \$15,000 as a gift in celebration of her husband's birthday.

The czar in returning the memorial in favor of the Russian Hebrews to the lord mayor of London, in effect says that he don't want any foreign interference. There is likely to be such interference, however, in the future.

King Otto's uncle, a next heir to the throne, is now Regent, a position in succession to the Bavarian throne if the King's present failure of vitality should prove fatal. Prince Leopold carries his 70 years with vigor and is as active as a young man.

The Queen of Roumania, during her sojourn in England, visited a needle factory. While watching the work one of the men asked Her Majesty for a single hair from her head. The Queen gave him her hair with a smile. The man drew the hair under the needle of his machine, bored a hole in it, drew a fine silk thread through the hole and then presented it to the astonished Queen.

A few days ago Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, was on an excursion to a village a few miles from the capital, which was reached just as the girls of the school were enjoying a game of snowball. At the earnest request of the little Queen a halt was made in order that she might witness the fun. Either by accident or design a snowball thrown by one of the children struck the queen on the arm. In a moment and before her mother could remonstrate, little Wilhelmina was out of the village and the girls were out of the school. The queen was struck on the arm by one of the children and was badly injured. The queen was struck on the arm by one of the children and was badly injured.

It was Annie Laurie.

(Chicago Times.)

A California newspaper, loyal to its duty to inform the public mind, tells of a woman who was killed in Trinity city, where she was engaged in the construction of a wing and its exact weight, but strangely enough it fails to tell the one thing everybody desires to know—what it sang just before it died.

THE SESSION EDED.

Both Branches of Congress Adjourn Sine Die.

A Great Number of Measures Finally Rushed Through.

Agreements Reached on All the Disputed Questions.

Democrats Display Their Malice Toward Speaker Read by Mr. Fusing to Join in a Vote of Thanks.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate. The Senate adjourned this morning the House bill for the issue of a commission to Philip C. Johnson as Rear Admiral in the navy and deliver it to his widow, passed.

Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the Legislative Bill, the Senate receding from the amendments as to the Senate clerks and session committee clerks, leaving them still at per diem compensation. The report was agreed to.

The conference report on the Deficiency Bill was presented. The question as to Pacific Railroad claims was still unsettled. Also that as to the payments to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller, the French spoliation claims and claims of States for money expended in the late war and the war of 1812.

While the report was being discussed Mr. Pasco called attention to the fact that although there was a motion to reconsider the vote on the Copyright Bill, and a request that the House return the bill to the Senate, the bill had been signed by the Speaker of the House and laid on the table of the Vice-President. He asked, pending action on his motion, that the Vice-President have his attention called to the motion.

Discussion upon Mr. Pasco's motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to conference report on the Copyright Bill occupied the attention of the Senate at intervals up to the hour of taking recess. Mr. Pasco complained that, notwithstanding his motion, the bill had been hurried to the Vice-President and received the Vice-President's signature and was now awaiting the President's.

In the meantime the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill had been agreed to and partial conference report on the Deficiency Bill was agreed to, further conference being ordered.

At 6:15 the Senate took a recess till 9 a.m.

On reassembling Mr. Pasco's motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference report on the Copyright Bill and to recall the bill was defeated.

Further conference report on the Deficiency Bill was presented and read.

Mr. Stewart complained bitterly of action of the conferees in rejecting the amendment to reimburse California, Oregon and Nevada for expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Hale promised the Senate conferees on the Deficiency Bill would endeavor to secure as much as possible of the action of the Senate on the bill.

Mr. Burrows having taken the chair, that the Senate was committed to state claims by vote and by sentiment, and that it was only a matter of time when they would be paid. In conclusion he promised that the conferees would make further report in a very short time.

Mr. Sherman interposed a motion for an executive session. The galleries were cleared and doors closed. It was a quarter to 11 o'clock when the doors were reopened.

The clerk of the House appeared at the bar with a message announcing that the House agreed to the conference report on the General Deficiency Bill. Immediately afterwards Mr. Hale presented the same conference report to the Senate and moved its adoption.

Mr. Stewart asked what disposition was made of the amendments in dispute. He was informed by Mr. Hale that the House conferees were so firm in their resistance to these amendments that the House refused to give up the amendments or giving up the bill. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan applied to be excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was excused, and said it would be with great regret that the Senate and country would see the distinguished Senator from Alabama withdraw from that important committee. The Senate declined to accede to Mr. Morgan's request.

The House bill for protection of lives of miners in Territories passed.

A resolution was offered instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report as to the date when the laws relating to Chinese restriction expire, whether in 1892 or in 1894; also when the Chinese exclusion act of 1888 shall expire, object being to have new legislation on the subject before existing laws cease to operate. The resolution was agreed to.

At 11:30, Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House, presented the Senate Deficiency Bill, enrolled and signed by the Speaker, and it was immediately signed by the Vice-President and sent to the President.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, a committee of two Senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and inform him that the House is ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to make to them.

Messrs. McKinley, Payson and Mills were appointed as such committee.

Mr. Hayden of New York moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of Henry V. Rhodes. The yeas and nays were ordered, but interrupted by the Speaker with the statement that in enrolling the Agricultural Bill the appropriation of \$150,000 for the relief of destitute persons in the West was inadvertently retained. He therefore asked unanimous consent for passage of a joint resolution rectifying the mistake.

Mr. Fisher of South Dakota objected, whereupon Mr. Funston of Kansas vigorously exclaimed: "Shame on you, you villain! shame on you, you villain!" Mr. Pickler subsequently withdrew his objection and the resolution passed.

Speaker Read then rose and said:

After two long and stormy sessions, in some respects unparalleled in a hundred years, the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress will soon pass with

waited on him and had informed him that the two houses had concluded their business and were ready to adjourn, and that the President replied that he had no further communication to make, and he wished to the President of the Senate to inform him of the happy return to their homes and every family.

Meanwhile the clerk of the House had brought over the joint resolution just passed to correct an error in the enactment of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. The joint resolution was passed, the last piece of Senate legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, but it was of no force or effect, for before it could be brought to the House that body had adjourned.

When no other business remained to be transacted, the Vice-President arose and made his farewell speech. He said:

I am admonished by the dial that the life of the Fifty-first Congress is ended, and that the hour of separation and farewell has again arrived. The record is made up and the record is a good one. I am still more confident that the highest commendation will be given us in the future, not for what we have done, but for what we have tried to do. I have passed a valuable year here, but because we have taken so long a stride in the direction of responsible government, having demonstrated to the people that those who have been elected to do their will can do it. Henceforth excuses will not be taken for performance, and government by the people will be stronger in the land. Toward those who have opposed what the majority of the people have decided, I have offered battle to old convictions and faiths must battle and vigor of resistance. To the members of the House, I have been a political associate, I beg to tender my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments. No man ever received more generous and unflinching support, or from a band more patriotic. I am proud to acknowledge in all that has been done I have been but one in a multitude. The honors of the Fifty-first Congress belong to you alone. I now declare this house adjourned without day.

AN HILARIOUS CLOSURE.

The Long Session Closed with a Burst of Song.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

Horse Play and High Jinks in the House.

A Tremendous Ovation Tendered to Plucky Speaker Reed.

The Final Scramble of Members to Pass Pet Measures.

Cannon Complimented by the Democrats—Stormy Times in the House—The Senate as Dignified as Ever.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] When the 4th of March broke upon the Capitol the corridors were almost deserted, and the galleries of both houses were well nigh tenantless. The Senate had taken a recess just before daylight until 9 o'clock, and the hall of the House was the scene of litter and confusion. There was an unusually large attendance of members, but it was also an unusually disorderly assembly. The Speaker appeared to be the most serene person in the vast hall. Certain Representatives tilted themselves back in their chairs or threw themselves upon ample lounges and were more or less advanced toward sound slumbers. The sharp voice of the Speaker rang out as clearly as ever, calling for order and in remonstrance with the unruly members who sought to indulge in "horseplay." As the day grew, signs of life outside the hall of the House multiplied. Members who had stolen off for the night to their homes began to drop in quietly. The Senate doors were reopened, and a large class of people who take interest in Congressional doings began to flock to the Capitol, and to seat themselves in the galleries, and the last day of the session was fairly begun.

All the greater part of the morning there was an intermittent babel of shouts for recognition from anxious members of the House who crowded around the open space in front of the Speaker's desk and resorted to loud calls, vociferous remarks, and all manner of devices to attract attention. The House was in a critical mood and those members who were fortunate enough to catch the Speaker's eye found that they still had a hard road to travel to the presidential haven for it was not an easy matter to secure the necessary two-thirds majority to have the rules suspended and their bills passed. Meanwhile the conferees on the Deficiency Bill, the only Appropriation bill remaining to be acted on, were earnestly endeavoring to remove the stumbling blocks in the way of an agreement.

The House rapidly filed as the final adjournment loomed up, less than three hours off, while in the galleries standing-room had ceased to be available for some time previously. A throng of people jammed the passage ways. The Republicans in the House nailed their colors to the mast, determined to go out of power as aggressive and full of fight as they had been at any time during the session.

No Democrat having prepared the usual vote to the Speaker, Mr. McKinley arose and offered a resolution, thanking the Speaker for the able and impartial manner in which he had performed his duties. Mr. Mills demanded the yeas and nays. When at last the vote was announced, the Republicans rose on a mass, clapping vigorously and waving their papers and books and making the air resound with cheers, the volume of sound being swelled by applause in the galleries. The applause was renewed more vigorously than before as Speaker Reed entered the hall, and the Democrats of Michigan, who was temporarily in the chair. The Democrats jeered at the demonstration. Messrs. Bland and McClammy shouted out retorts to the Republican applause that were lost in the confusion.

Mr. Reed is not the first Speaker who has been refused a vote of thanks by the opposition party at the close of Congress. He is the thirteenth on the list against whom resentment has thus been manifested.

Mr. Cannon came in for a mild ovation as he presented the conference report on the Deficiency Bill, the last report he would have to make. His Republican colleagues sprang up and gave him cheer after cheer, and tossing whatever was on their desks into the air, in tumultuous cyclonic commendation of Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, amid the applause of the Democrats, and a graceful little speech eulogistic of the treatment the minority had received from Mr. Cannon, but the Republicans were chary of joining in the acclamations, being evidently of the opinion that Mr. Breckinridge's remarks were reflexively in some measure in derogation of the Speaker.

This concluded the necessary work of Congress, and the remaining time was consumed in efforts to secure the passage of local or private bills.

On the Senate side the scenes were of a more dignified nature than in the House, but were animated and spirited. The gallery opposite Vice-President Morton's chair, reserved for the diplomatic corps, was well filled with members of foreign legations, and the only vacant seats in any gallery were those reserved for the President's family.

THE RAILWAY CONVENTION.
Regulation of Freight and Passenger Rates Recommended.
WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] At the morning session of the convention of State Railroad Commissioners today, resolutions were adopted declaring it competent for Congress and the Legislatures of the various States to regulate, within their respective spheres, the rates of freight and passenger traffic and travel subject only to legal and constitutional limitations, and that it is uniformly desirable to the end that a public regulation of rates may be practically reached by active cooperation between the State and inter-state commissions.

Car couplers was the next subject discussed.

On the convention reassembling this afternoon the committee reported a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that a committee be appointed to urge upon Congress the imperative need for action by that body to hasten and insure the equipment of freight cars throughout the country with uniform automatic couplers and with train brakes, and the equipment of locomotives with driving wheels, and to present and urge the passage of a bill therefor.

A resolution was adopted continuing the committee on Reasonable Rates,

with instructions to the committee to report to the next conference such further facts and suggestions in connection with the subject as may be deemed desirable.

A resolution was adopted that the committee to which the subject of automatic, compressed and continuous airbrakes was referred, be requested to consider, and report at the next conference of the railroad commissioners, upon the expediency of requesting national legislation upon the subject of lighting and heating passenger cars.

BILLS SIGNED.
The President's Autograph Attached to Many Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The President arrived at the Capitol shortly after 9 o'clock and commenced to examine and attach his signature to various measures. He remained until both houses adjourned so as to sign all bills laid before him, else they would fail to become laws.

The President signed the Legislative, Deficiency, Indian, Consular and Diplomatic, Sundry Civil, Pension and Agricultural Appropriation bills, the joint resolution providing for the organization of the circuit court of appeals, the act authorizing the Portage Railroad at Cascades of the Columbia River, the act amending the laws in regard to timber culture, the act incorporating the National Conservatory of Music of America, the act for the protection of lives of miners in Territories, the act to commission P. C. Johnson Rear Admiral in the navy, the Copyright Bill and ninety-two private pension bills.

THE INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Preliminary Arrangements for Surveying the Route.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The International Railway Commission met today and arranged preliminaries. William F. Shunk of Pittsburgh, formerly connected with the Pennsylvania railroad, was selected as organizing engineer, and he will have charge of the surveying work. Other civil engineers will be selected to assist him, and he is also promised the cooperation of local engineers in each of the countries through which the proposed road is to pass. There will be three surveying parties including the military party already assigned to the Central American section.

The other two parties will be under the immediate supervision of Shunk, and will work respectively north and south from a central point in Colombia. The principal difficulty in the survey is crossing the mountains in Colombia. Shunk's experience in mountain railroad engineering will be valuable in that connection.

It is estimated that it will take eighteen months to complete the survey with the present force.

NATIONAL NOTES.

Millions for Public Buildings, but Los Angeles Gets Left.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The statement prepared by the clerk to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds shows that during the past Congress 41 bills for the erection of public buildings were introduced, carrying a total appropriation of \$76,685,625. Of this number ninety-three passed both houses, appropriating \$12,676,639, all of which became laws save four, which were vetoed by the President.

Seven hundred and forty-five thousand ounces of silver were purchased today at prices ranging from \$0.9860 to \$0.9875.

Commissioner Groff, of the General Land Office, today sent all registers and receivers of land offices the following telegram:

Timber culture and preemption laws are this day repealed. Allow no further entries thereunder of claims hereafter uninitiated.

The President and a few friends will leave here on Saturday for a few days' hunting and fishing in the vicinity of Benjie, Md.

The Brussels treaty for suppression of the African slave trade and traffic in spirits and firearms was defeated in the Senate executive session this morning.

There was much discussion of the nomination of J. H. Beatty to be United States Judge for Idaho, and a Western Senator who noted an objection to the nomination resisted all appeals to withdraw his demand that the case lie over, and it finally took that order.

MOOSE CANYON TRAGEDY.

Several Defendants Discharged—One Held for Trial.

SAN DIEGO, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] In the Moose Canyon tragedy case, before Justice Dudley today, the defendants Levy, Stone, Breedlove, Morris and James Stone were discharged from custody, upon recommendation of the District Attorney, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to convict them of having fired the fatal shots; but Deputy Constable A. J. Freeman, who was one of the posse which did such fearful execution, and who is alleged by the only eye-witness to the affray to be the man who killed Mrs. Burnham and Percy Goring, was held upon the charge of murder.

Missing Securities Located.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) March 4.—The missing State securities have presumably been located. Dr. Henry Ridgely, president of the Farmers Bank of Dover, who, Ex-Gov. Cochran says, took \$847,440 of the missing securities to Philadelphia for safe keeping in 1873, tonight said the State's transactions in that year were with the Philadelphia National Bank, and it is supposed the securities are now in that institution.

A Huge Defalcation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—A special to the Press says: J. Weiser Bucher, son-in-law and confidential manager of Ir. T. Clement, one of Northumberland county's wealthiest and foremost business men, is a defaulter to the extent of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Six Men Drowned.

PRINCETON, (Ky.) March 4.—News received here that a raft with six men on board, which started from this place on Monday for Paducah on the Cumberland River, has been lost and the men drowned.

Bishop Paddock's Condition.

BOSTON, March 4.—Bishop Paddock's condition was somewhat improved this morning. He passed a very comfortable night, and has regained consciousness.

Glasgow, March 4.—The shareholders of the State line of steamships have appointed a liquidator to take charge of the company's affairs.

WORK SUMMED UP.

What the Fifty-first Congress Accomplished.

Review of Some of the Important Measures That Were Before It.

List of the More Noteworthy Laws That Were Enacted.

Only a Few Votes as Compared With the Fiftyth Congress—General Resume of the Work Performed.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Of the work of the Fifty-first Congress three measures, any of which in intrinsic importance and popular interest would be sufficient for a national issue, stand forth prominent among all others. The first is the McKinley Tariff Bill, which became a law; the second is the Silver Bill, on which, at the first session, a compromise was effected, based on the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, which in turn was followed by more radical measures that failed of passage; and the third is the Federal Elections Bill, which, after a protracted struggle, failed in the Senate to reach a decisive vote.

Radical innovations in the rules of the House added interest to its proceedings, and determined but fruitless efforts to adopt the most vital of these innovations formed a part of the history of the latter part of the session of the Senate.

Even in its mortuary record, this Congress was remarkable, the call of death having summoned no fewer than twelve of its Representatives and three of its Senators.

The total appropriation of this Congress will reach \$1,000,000,000.

During the Fiftyth Congress 161 bills were vetoed and during the Fifty-first Congress 14.

Among the bills which became law are these: The Copyright Bill, Private Land Court Bill, the Soldiers' Bill, Indian Depredations Claim Bill, Timber and Preemption Law Repeal Bill, Customs Administrative Bill, General Land Foreclosure Bill, the bill to relieve the Supreme Court by the establishment of an intermediate court of appeal, the United States Judges' Salary Bill, the World's Fair Bill, Wyoming and Idaho Admission Bill, Anti-Lottery and Anti-Trust bills, Reapportionment Bill, Immigration Bill, bill to ratify agreements with various Indian tribes and pay the friendly Sioux \$500,000; bill to reduce fees of pension agents, to pay French spoliation claims, the Meat Inspection Bill, bill to prevent the importation of adulterated food and drink, live cattle and hog inspection bill, bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for improvement of the Mississippi River, bill to permit sorghum sugar manufacture to use alcohol without payment of tax, bill to limit to 60 percent of the rates charged private parties the rates land grant railroads shall charge for transportation of Government troops and supplies for the relief of soldiers on Northern Pacific railroad lands; bill to permit the export of fermented liquors to foreign countries without payment of tax; bill to apply the proceeds of sales of public lands and receipts from certain land grant railroads to the support of agricultural and industrial colleges; bill to extend the time of payment for public lands in cases of failure of crops; bill to set aside the big tree tract in California as a public park; bill for the inspection of cattle steamers.

The Blair Educational Bill, bill for the appointment of an alcoholic commission and the eight-hour Claims Bill were defeated in the House, while among those which after passing the House failed of action in the Senate are: The Bankruptcy Bill, Conger Land Bill and Army Reorganization Bill.

The Paddock Pure Food Bill, Nicaragua Canal Bill, Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, Inter-state Commerce Bill and bill to permit limited pooling are among the measures which failed to reach a vote in either house.

The following are some of the Senate bills which failed to pass the House: Bill to provide for the free coinage of silver; enlarging the rights of homesteaders and pre-emptors on public lands; reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army; for the exploration and survey of the interior of Alaska.

The following House Bills failed to pass the Senate: Bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy; for pensioning telegraph operators during the war.

Among the measures on which neither house acted (except in some cases by committees) were: The Sub-Treasury and Farm Mortgage Bill; Service Pension Bill; Canadian Reciprocity Resolution Bill; to encourage the construction of an intercolonial railway, postal savings bank and postal telegraph bill; the Butler bill for granting public lands to Africa; woman suffrage and prohibition constitutional amendments; income tax bill, and various other radical financial and political measures.

In the Fifty-first Congress 1,433 bills were introduced in the House, and 512 in the Senate. In the Fiftyth Congress 12,554 bills were introduced in the House, and 4000 in the Senate.

In the Fifty-first Congress 297 joint resolutions (or 28 more than in the Fiftyth) were introduced in the House, and in the Senate 169 joint resolutions (24 more in the Fiftyth) were introduced. The bills that became laws during the Congress just ended numbered 2158. In the Fiftyth Congress 1824 bills were enacted.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.
Result of the Investigation of a Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Representative Loubach today made a report to the House on the result of the visit of the subcommittee of the Immigration Committee of the House and Senate to the Pacific Coast to investigate the Chinese question. The report says:

The number of Chinese in the country is decreasing on account of the exclusion act, although not as rapidly as the committee deems desirable, this being due to the difficulty in enforcing the law. It is recommended that two steam launches be secured for use on Puget Sound to prevent Chinese immigration by way of British Columbia and the supposed smuggling.

The report deals at length with the well-known fraudulent methods by which Chinese gain admittance to the United States, dwelling particularly upon the practice by a Chinaman of swearing out writs of habeas corpus and giving worthless bonds as security. To meet the evil it is suggested that no Chinaman be allowed to become surety for another unless he deposit a sum for another unless he deposit a sum in a bank, either in money or interest-

bearing securities, the amount of the bond.

The report expresses the opinion that if the present law is strictly enforced it will not be long before the Chinese race in the United States will be extinct.

The Chinese quarter in San Francisco is spoken of as a pest-breeder which should not be tolerated in any American community. The Chinamen are inveterate gamblers, and their lotteries, the report says, flourish to such an extent that it seems impossible that such a state of affairs could exist with the connivance of the authorities. The Chinaman is described as having his good qualities and being industrious, but the committee is of the opinion that to rescind the Chinese act would result in the whole Pacific Coast being overrun with Chinese with resultant serious labor troubles.

The committee recommends that the present law be kept in force and vigorously executed.

PLUCKY EMMA JUCH.

Traveling Seventy Miles an Hour to Keep an Engagement.

OGDEN (Utah), March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The Emma Juch opera company, en route to Ogden from the north, were today delayed in Idaho by a snow blockade. A special train was made up on this side of the blockade and all passengers and baggage transferred. The special ran seventy miles an hour for 250 miles, arriving here at 10 p. m. Emma Juch carried out her engagement to a packed house. The performance lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. The run from Idaho here was the fastest ever made in the West. The plucky little diva insisted on the throttle being pulled wide open. Many of the timid chorus girls fainted from fear.

Smallpox in Kansas.

WICHITA (Kan.), March 4.—There is great excitement in Chautauque county over the rapid spread of smallpox among farmers, and so intense is the scare in the towns that the authorities have prohibited either entrance or egress except by railroad. The number of deaths during the past few days is said to be alarming.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Ex-Congressman Johnathan Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., is dead.

The Kentucky Lumber Company, with a \$250,000 plant at Clay City, Ky., has assigned.

Leonard Jerome of New York, whose health has been precarious for some time, died Tuesday night.

William P. Wells, senior member of the law faculty of Michigan University, dropped dead yesterday in a courtroom at Detroit.

Thomas W. Close, a collector of delinquent taxes at San Diego, has left that city and is said to be short in his accounts \$6,000.

The Executive Committee of the Federal Association of Manufacturers has declared a boycott against the San Francisco box factory of that city.

At Olympia, Wash., the House has passed a resolution to instruct Superior Judge Morris B. Sachs of Port Townsend, for malfeasance in office.

It is reported that the Badger, Porcupine and West End silver mines, near Port Arthur, Ontario, have been sold to an English syndicate for \$10,000,000.

The jury in the case of William G. Land, on trial at Fresno for the murder of William Canfield at Sanjour, returned a verdict of guilty with life imprisonment.

Amos H. Carpenter, a lawyer of Stockton, has petitioned the California Legislature to instruct Superior Judge A. P. Cutler of Sacramento for fining him \$300 for contempt without cause.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company has incorporated to construct a railroad from a point near the city of Fresno, thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point near the head of the San Joaquin River.

The First Infantry Regiment, Col. Shafter commanding, which left San Francisco in December for service against the Sioux, has returned and the companies have resumed their respective stations at Benicia and Angel Island.

The schooner J. Hamle Lewis, which sailed from San Francisco last time ago on a fishing cruise, has returned, ostensibly to report, but it is stated there has been a mutiny aboard, and nine men have been placed in irons.

Selling City Franchises.

(Warren Chronicle.)
The granting of exclusive and long time franchises to corporate companies by cities is likely to become exceptional rather than the rule in Ohio. The Senate has passed a bill, the provisions of which prohibit city councils from giving away or granting public franchises, but requires that they shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. Excellent idea. Warren has given away several important franchises, and it is a wonder that some manner of corporate company has not demanded a warranty deed to the town plat.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUP

California Fruit Syrup cures Habitual Constipation.
California Fruit Syrup cures Indigestion.
California Fruit Syrup cures Headache.
California Fruit Syrup cures Bileousness.
California Fruit Syrup removes Liver Trouble.
California Fruit Syrup removes Kidney Trouble.
California Fruit Syrup Purifies the Blood.
California Fruit Syrup expels Fever.
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California Fruit Syrup is Palatable.
California Fruit Syrup does not gripe.
California Fruit Syrup does not sicken the stomach.

California Fruit Syrup is composed of pure herbs and fruit, and no minerals.
California Fruit Syrup is equally useful for men, women and children.
California Fruit Syrup tones up the Intestines, increases the secretions, which in turn facilitates digestion and relieves Constipation.

Sold in bottles, 50c and \$1, by all leading druggists, or at the branch office of the CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUP CO., Room 8, 213 1/2 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal. Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUP CO., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Testimonials of the best families in this city can be seen at the office.

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HOTEL DEL CORONADO

HAS BEEN VISITED.

—IT IS—

A Veritable Earthly Paradise,

THE CLIMATE IS

Mild, Balmy and Even

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There the pleasure and comfort of guests is most carefully watched. For particulars apply to

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NO. 141 SOUTH SPRING ST.

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SPRING STYLES

Now Ready.

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The Hatter.

AUCTION!

EXTRAORDINARY!

By order of the Creditors

—WE WILL SELL—

Loewenthal's bankrupt stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, etc., without reserve. Sale commences

Wednesday Evening, FEBRUARY 25, AT 7 P. M.

Goods at private sale during the day.

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NO. 117 NORTH SPRING ST.

BELMONT CHIEF

—WILL STAND THE SEASON AT THE—

FASHION STABLE, 219 E. First St.

He is a good bay, weighs 1050. He was bred by Melrose of Palo Alto; he by Rydick's Hambletonian; his dam out of Queen by Whipple's Belmont.

AUCTION!

—FURNITURE AND CARPETS—

222 W. FIRST ST., Friday, March 6, 1891, 10 o'clock a. m. Large lot new and second-hand Furniture, Desks, Lounges, Mattresses, Tables, chairs, bookcases, etc., yards blue-velvet Carpets new, elegant Bedroom Suits, Sale positive and without reserve.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES,

Go to the oldest Optician in the city for your Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Who will guarantee you a perfect fit at a moderate price. No charge for testing the eyes.

W. F. GOODMAN, 122 S. Spring.

AUCTION.

THE OSTRICHES (104 in number) and other property of the CALIFORNIA OSTRICH FARMING COMPANY, located near Anaheim and Fullerton in Orange County, Cal., will be sold at public auction on the premises on Wednesday, April 9, 1891, at 1 p. m., on the premises of the said company, at Anaheim, Cal. Full particulars may be had by addressing NORTON HOPKINS, Esq., San Francisco; R. H. POLHEMUS, Esq., San Jose; E. J. NORTHAM, Esq., Los Angeles; or EDWARD ATHERTON, Anaheim.

THE CALIFORNIA OSTRICH FARMING CO., Room 13, Piccadilly Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Oranges, Roses, Strawberries.

4000 Home-grown, clean and thrifty Navel orange trees at reasonable prices. We make a specialty of setting within a reasonable distance of Nursery, and guarantee them to live.

10000 Two-year-old roses in bloom; other fruit of the choicest varieties; \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

20,000 Monarch strawberry plants, the best market berry; only \$5 per thousand.

See E. H. CHAPMAN, Monterey Road, Pasadena, near Alhambra and Pasadena street-car line, or R. A. CHAPMAN, 211 S. Broadway, L. A.

Testimonials of the best families in this city can be seen at the office.

I WILL SET ANY PORTION OF MY CRANGE GROVE TRACT

FROM 5 ACRES UP TO 50 ACRES

—TO STRICTLY—

First-Class Orange Trees,

—GIVE IT—

THREE YEARS' CARE

And will sell the Land, Including Trees and Care, for

\$500 PER ACRE.

This proposition means that you have no expense on the Orange Grove except the original purchase price, for three years, or until the orchard comes to bearing. You have your choice of varieties: Navel, Malta Bloods, St. Michaels, Hart's Tardiff, Homesteads, Mediterranean Sweet Oranges, or Villa Francis Lemons.

If you want an Orange Grove, it will pay you to see the Orange Grove Tract and see what has been accomplished there in one year, and see the kind of care trees will have if I plant them and care for them.

Irrigating and domestic water delivered under pressure, one inch to each eight acres of land.

Investigate all the advantages of the Orange Grove Tract before you buy. A part of this tract is in the city limits of Pomona and a part just outside the limits.

JOHN E. PACKARD, Pomona, Cal.

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BUSINESS.

VEGETABLES.
POTATOES.—Quoted at 75¢@1.50; select
at 2.00@3.00; sweet, in sacks, at 62½¢@75¢.

E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 11 Vernon's addition No 3 to Whit-
 tier 26-98 and water, \$1000.

March 5.—24

Los Angeles, Cal., March 3, 1891.
O. P. CLARK, Secretary.

WM. G. KIRCHOFF, Receiver,
S. P. JEWETT, Gen. Manager.

Lumber Yard and Planing Mills. COMMERCIAL ST. LOS ANGELES.	C STAPPER, 209 W. FIRST ST., OP. posite National Bank, D 104. Tons bun- ions and improving tonnage treated.	350 E. FIRST STREET. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
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